values his own freedom, and is willing to strive for the freedom of all men, agree to be there

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1852.

Campaign Subscribers .- We omit this week the advertisement for Campaign Subscribers, as the Presidential election will take place in a little more than two weeks, and we are now unable to supply campaign papers from the first of this month. The shortest time hence forth for which subscriptions will be received. is half a year. The attention of subscribers is invited to our standing terms, inserted below and they are also reminded that the postage on the Erg is now as follows:

Under the old system, the rates ranged from twenty cents a year to one dollar. A very few of the subscribers to the Era paid twenty cents; some, a little further off, forty cents the great majority, sixty cents: many, among them, citizens of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, eighty cents: while subscribers living in California, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah, were charged a dollar. Under the new rates the postage is equalized for all distances; so that our subscribers, if they pay in advance at the offices where they receive their papers, will be charged only twenty-six cents postage a year. Let them bear this in mind.

It is to be hoped that subscribers whose time are about to expire, will promptly renew, so as to keep up their files during the rest of the canvass, and keep themselves advised of the progress and results of the election.

As our list has now a fair start, having run up to TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND, we hope by the favor of active friends to keep it going.

STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year -Three copies, one year Five copies, one year Ten copies, one year Single copy, six months Ten copies, six months -

Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old sub-

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15. to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or

certificates of deposite.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents some-times allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75 as the case may be

BANKING IN THE DISTRICT.-We count, in one of our exchanges, some twenty-five private banking establishments, set up here lately. For the most part, they are irresponsible.

Occasionally, subscriptions are sent notes of this District. We wish now to apprise our friends that when they would send us pay in notes of the District of Columbia, they m be on one of the following banks:

Bank of Commerce, Georgetown: Hugh B. Sweeney, Cashier.
Bank of the Metropolis, Washington; J Maury, President : Rich'd Smith, Cashier.

Bank of Washington, Washington: Willia Gunton, President: Jas. Adams, Cashier. Patriotic Bank, Washington; G. C. Gram-

Exchange Bank, Washington; President: W. C. Bestor, Cashier Potomac Savings Bank, Washington; John F. Callan, President; T. M. Hanson, Cashier.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH

The editor of the Friend of Youth, pressed by domestic cares, finds it necessary to transfer her paper to other hands. With the third volume, which closed on the first of this month, her connection with it terminated, and she transferred it to Grace Greenwood. As Miss Clarke is absent, however, the further publication of the paper will be deferred till her return, next spring.

DOCUMENTS FOR THE CANVASS.

The moneys sent to us for documents are immediately handed over with the orders to A. M. Gangewer, the Treasurer of the Independent Democratic Association, and there our connection with the matter ends. Should the documents fail, or be delayed, communications must be addressed to him, not to us. Some delay was unavoidable, owing to the want of funds to print the documents, but this has been overcome, and the orders, we learn, have at length

MRS STOWE, HENRY WARD BEECHER, AND

A week or two ago, the New York Observer made a dastardly attack on Mrs. Stowe and her brother. Henry Ward Beecher, accusing the former of a libel on the Rev. Joel Parker. for which that Christian minister had brought suit against her, laying the damages at \$20,000, and charging the latter with forgery. in publishing certain letters over the signature of Joel Parker, which that gentleman never signed or authorized to be published.

The article in the Observer was unmanly, base, and venomous, and the editor, also a Christian minister, informed his readers that he had served it up for their "entertainment : " that is, had publicly assailed a woman-a wife, a mother, a sister-as a gross libeller, and a brother minister as a forger, for the special "entertainment" of his readers! Bright exemplar of Christian charity! His notion of an "entertainment" suggests the idea of the banquet on human flesh and blood, so savory in the nostrils of his New Zealand brethren,

Such an assault could not be suffered to pass unnoticed. A painful transaction thus dragged to light, and horribly distorted by a diabolical ingenuity. Mr. Beecher felt constrained to publish a full statement of all the facts in the case. It occupies a large space in the columns of the Independent, and has also been republished in the New York Evening Post. We need hardly say that it is all that his best friends could wish-full, clear, welltempered, and, as a vindication of himself and his noble sister, eloquent and triumphant,

We shall publish the whole history of this transaction next week, merely calling attention now to the origin of it-the alleged libel

One year ago, last August, the following language was ascribed by Mrs Stowe, in one of the chapters of Uncle Tom's Cabin, then appearing in the columns of the Era, to Dr. Joel

"Slavery has no evils but such as are inseparable from any other relations in social and

This language had been quoted again and again, for years, as the language of Dr. Parker. It had passed the Atlantic, and was made a subject of comment in English periodicals. It had come back, and was quoted, as from Dr. Parker, in the Annual Report of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, a copy of which was sent to that gentleman. He had never contradicted it-no friend had ever con-

same evidence as that of the sayings attribu- given for the Liberty nominations. ted to other public characters. Mrs. Stowe, school of divines, introduced it in her work, not to defame Dr. Parker, but as conducive to but not till it began to have a world-wide from the success of one as of the other. circulation, did Dr. Parker deem it necessary to deny the quotation attributed to him. He nanded a full and an instant retraction, gance on his part-by firmness, kindness, and

an anxious desire to do justice, on her part. It was not satisfactory to the minister, who Incle Tom might yield her.

To show the immense injury sustained by this Christ-like minister! we place in parallel columns what Dr. Parker says he did say, and what Mrs. Stowe, on the strength of general testimony, unimpeached at that time, quoted in her book, as spoken by him:

What he did say. What he was belie What, then, are the Mrs. Stome to have said. There is not equally ble from any other relation in social and domestic in the life. one that is not equally inseparable from depra-red human nature in

Such is the libel! It is rather hard, that having contributed but a single sentence to the book, the reverend prosecutor should now seek to secure the whole amount of its profits, and stab the reputation of its gentle author. We can tell him that his unmanly conduct in this case is calculated to do more injury to his order, than all the good his preaching has

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES OF THE FREE DEMOCRACY.

The supporters of the Pittsburgh nominations ustain them and intend to vote for them in

First, on the ground of consistency. The egularly authorized Conventions of the Democratic and Whig Parties saw proper to endorse the Compromise, and to recognise it as a final settlement of the Slavery Question, to sanction the Fugitive Slave Law, and to pronounce it irrepealable. Their Presidential candidates were selected with a clear understanding that two candidates occupy the same ground in retheir views on these subjects corresponded with the declarations of the Conventions; and by letter they have publicly affirmed such corres-

To accept the candidates and reject the platforms, is deemed a mockery: they are one and inseparable. To "spit upon" the platform is to "spit upon" him who sustains it

The supporters of the Pittsburgh nomina tions opposed the passage of the Compromise, and the Fugitive Law; they approve of neither; they do not regard the one as irrepealable, or the other as a final settlement, or any settlement at all, of the Slavery Question. They are therefore constrained to oppose and cause of that natural Conservatism of the vote against, the platforms and candidates of the Whig Party. which shrinks even from real for, their own platform and candidate, representing, as they do, their views in relation to the Compromise and Fugitive Law, which are the issues forced upon them by the Slave Power.

Secondly, on the ground of policy. Acqui-

yould strengthen the power and augment the demands of Slavery; place the liberal members of those organizations at the mercy of a tyrannical Pro-Slavery Conservatism, and repress agitation. An independent political organizaon, representing distinctly the Sentiment of Human Freedom, openly hostile to Slavery, pledged to active resistance to its demands, and through the press and the ballot-box manifesting its purpose to establish Liberty as the Universal Law within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, will act as a counterbalancing force to the Slave Power, keep up a Public Opinion adverse to its usurpations, impose restraints upon the servility of the old Parties, n many cases be able to visit retribution upon politicians most conspicuous for their hostility to the Anti-Slavery cause, and, at last, so far change the character of existing political organizations as to secure to the Anti-Slavery Principle its just influence in the councils of the nation. In the present contest, the Free Democracy may not carry a single State, but it will cast a decisive vote; so that it will not be difficult then to determine which of the old parties it has defeated. The simple fact that it has accomplished such a result, will teach the successful Party, moderation, and the defeated one, wisdom.

Besides-by keeping up an independent organization during the National election, a lever is secured for efficient action upon State politics. In this way, for example, the Free Democracy has succeeded in the election of three distinguished members of the United States Senate, and several able members of the House of Representatives, and in modifying to a great extent the legislation of some of the

This is a brief summary of the reasons or which the Free Democracy justifies its independent action.

But, while its adherents unite in this policy eling to it in good faith, and think it of para mount importance to make the strongest pos sible demonstration at the ballot-box, they are not, generally, indifferent to the result of the contest as between the two old parties. In 1844, the Liberty men were steadfast to their own organization, but some desired the election of Mr. Clay, some, the election of Mr. Polk just as they deemed the one or the other event calculated to work less mischief to their cause. We recollect well that Mr. Bir ney, their Presidential candidate, was unre served in his avowal of a preference for the election of Mr. Polk, and to this avowal of opinion a very intelligent Democratic politician, in our hearing, a few days since, attributed the Democratic triumph in New York which decided, as we know, the fate of the election of '44. Mr. Birney, it may be remembered, while a Presidential candidate, was nominated by the Democrats of his county, in Michigan, for the Legislature. In a letter, denying that any coalition had taken place, which was published in the Cincinnati Weekly Herald of October 23, 1844, was the following

"I oppose his election (Mr. Clay's) because he disbelieves the great political truths of the Declaration of Independence, the foundation of all just Governments, and because he repudiperpetuation of Liberty to all. On the same ground, I oppose the election of Mr. Polk. But fround, toppose the election of Mr. Clay— I more deprecate the election of Mr. Clay— because, possessing abilities superior to Mr. Polk's, he would proportionably weaken the influence of those truths on the minds of our

In other words, he desired specially the defeat of that candidate whose election would be elucidation of the transactions in the investigamore dangerous to the Cause he advocated;

dle of this month, and that every man that tradicted it-its authenticity rested on the and yet he desired still more to see a large vote

The Free Democracy is just as finding it everywhere quoted, and verily be- in supporting its own candidate as the Liberty ously for any suspicion he might have exlieving that he belonged to the pro-slavery Party was but various opinions are entertained by its adherents in regard to the contest as between the Whigs and Democrats. Some are the dramatic effect of a certain part of her totally indifferent about the result-holding story. Still, no contradiction appeared; eight that both Parties are equally objectionable, months after the story was issued in book form, and that Liberty has as much to apprehend

Some would prefer to see the Whigs overthrown, for different reasons, such as: their wrote to Mrs. Stowe, in an indignant tone, pretensions are higher, and therefore it would pronouuced the quotation a calumny, and de- be pleasant to see them more signally rebuked: or, there is a stronger natural affinity between threatening legal process should it be refused. them and the Slave Power than between it Then commences a correspondence between and the Democracy; or, if they are overthrown them, characterized by heat, haste, and arro- on account of their adoption of the Compromise and a Compromise candidate, they will be obliged at once to assume Anti-Slavery ground, and the Democratic Party would then be comappears to have been trained in the doctrine pelled to pursue a liberal course on the Slavery that implicit submission is always the duty of Question, or be split by the outward pressure the woman, and so he sued her, laying the of Anti-Slavery Sentiment and the internal damages at \$20,000-understanding, we sup- action of its Anti-Slavery members; which pose, that this would be about the amount that would not happen, should the Democrats be defeated: for they would then, Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery Democrats, rally again, in combination with the Slave Power, to regain their ascendancy, while the Whigs, in power, would pursue, as their Administration has done for the last three years, a Pro-Slavery line of policy. In confirmation of the last view, we are referred to the condition of Parties under Mr. Polk's Administration, when the Whigs generally in the Northern States, being out of power, took an Anti-Slavery position, and the Democrats, being in power, divided on the Slavery Issue. On the other hand, the Whigs, in power, under Mr. Fillmore, backed out of their Anti-Slavery position, and the Democrats, out of power, re-united their forces upon a platform dictated by the Slave Power. Others, in the language of Mr. Birney, "more

deprecate" the election of Mr. Pierce, and for various reasons. He accepts the nomination for the Presidency, and the platform, because he cordially approves of the principles of the latter: General Scott accepts the nomination, and the platform, but the latter, evidently, as an incumbrance. The Democratic platform was adopted in the Democratic Convention without a struggle or a division; the Whig platform was adopted by the Whig Convention, after a sharp struggle, and in opposition to sixty-six negatives. Gen. Pierce was the chosen nomine of the ultra Pro-Slavery members of the Demperatic Convention: General Scott was the chosen nominee of those members of the Whig Convention, who specially resisted the adoption of the Compromise and Fugitive Law. The lation to these measures, but there is reason to believe that Slavery Propagandism will be winked at by Gen. Pierce, discountenanced by Gen. Scott. Plots for the annexation of Cuba. and the dismemberment of Mexico are thick. ening. In the character of Gen. Pierce, in his party training, in the history of the influences which secured his nomination there is no reason to hope that he would interpose against these baleful schemes; while the character, position, and relations of Gen. Scott do authorize the expectation of such interposition, should be he elected-not so much because of any Anti-Slavery sentiment he may entertain, but beprogress, lest it may disturb existing relations. Above all, the Democratic Party is the strong Party of the country. It never shrinks from taking the responsibility, and, if it succeed on of July, 1850. In the same month, and previa false Principle, it will not hesitate to bring all the powerful machinery at its command, to seence in the action of the two old parties enforce that Principle. Defeat it, whenever it assumes a false position on the question of Slavery, and it will eventually take a true one and in that case, its action on the question would be energetic and conclusive, not like that of the Whigs-feeble, hesitating, and compro-

Such are the different views entertained by different classes of Free Democrats. It is not worth while to discuss these general preferences. so long as they lead to no divided counsels or action. It is a matter of little moment what the views of a supporter of the Pittsburgh nominations are, respecting the election of Gen Pierce or Gen. Scott, so long as he holds it of paramount importance to secure for them a large vote. Such views may give a certain direction to his efforts, but will not interfere with their great aim. If he believe that both the old Parties occupy precisely the same position. and that Liberty has no more to hope or to apprehend from one than the other, he will be likely to direct his blows against both with equal force. If he "more deprecate" the election of Scott than Pierce, he will be apt to assail more zealously the position of the former or, if he "more deprecate" the election of Pierce than Scott, he will probably bestow more attention on the former, and labor more particularly to win Democratic converts.

Let every one work according to his own convictions, and not question the honesty of his

These remarks are suggested by assaults which have lately been made upon some of our Free Democratic friends by the Scott and Pierce organs in this city. The Republic accuses Mr. Giddings of combining with Democrats to defeat General Scott, and the Union charges Mr. Hale and Mr. Chase with coaleseing with Whigs to defeat Gen. Pierce. The National Era is also denounced in the same style. This is all unjust and libellous. Mr Giddings, Mr. Hale, Mr. Chase, the National Era, are all working in union to secure support for the Pittsburgh nominations; and if one anpeals more particularly to one class of voters, and another, to another class, it is for reasons, such as we have exhibited in all frankness, and not with a view to dishonest coalition with any

PARTISANSHIP

The Union is unscrupulous as a partisan journal; so is the Republic. We have just noticed the inexcusable conduct of the former towards Mr. Corwin. The Republic manifests a kindred spirit in its treatment of Mr. Soulé, one of the Senators from Louisiana. For some time it has been insinuating that that gentleman, appointed on a Committee of the Senate to investigate certain corrupt transactions, has been neglecting his duties, for the purpose of electioneering for Pierce, and at the same time receiving pay as a member of said committee. The character of that gentleman ought to have forbidden such an insinuation; but nothing is sacred against cold-blooded, inquisitorial partisanship.

The attention of Mr. Soulé, on his return to Washington a few days since, was called to these assaults upon his conduct, and he authorized the Union to say, " (though reluctant to descend so so far as to notice such insinuations,) that he receives no pay for services which of Congress; and that he will have good care no evidence whatever. that his 'electioneering tours' cause no detriment to the public weal, and be no obstacle to the

an explanation gladly, and apologized courte-sentatives assumed that it was a suspicion pressed-but how does the Republic receive it? publishes it, and adds-

We have nothing to retract, and feel under no obligation to apologize. Our inquiries re lated to the conduct of Mr. Soulé in his public capacity, and were justified by his prolonged absence from the position assigned to him by the Senate. Mr. Soulé has directed the publi cation of a reply. We communicate its purport to our readers; and so the matter rests, without favor or apology on either side.

How rudely the partisan tramples upon the amenities of life! Why should ordinary courtesy be deemed out of place in our political controversies? Where we have positive evilence of rascality, apply the word and produce the evidence: but by what rule of justice or good manners, are we to suspect, insinuate or charge rascality, because a man happens to entertain a different view of politics from that

MR CORWIN AND THE GARDINER CLAIM.

Private character is so sacred, that no matter who may be the assailed, though a personal or political foe, if a gross charge against him be refuted, we always take pleasure in record-

ing the fact. It will be recollected that certain enemies of THOMAS CORWIN, Sectretary of the Treasury, had impeached his integrity in connection with the famous Gardiner claim. The subject was brought to the attention of the House of Repsentatives at its late session and a committee appointed to investigate his relations to that claim. It was composed of Preston King, Volnev E. Howard, and Andrew Johnson, Demoerats, Messrs. Chapman and Goodrich, Whigs. It is well understood that King and Johnson have always been zealous in detecting and exposing corruption in high places.

The Committee has been in session a large portion of the time since the adjournment of Congress, and its investigation has been thorough and comprehensive

A few days since it closed its work, and rendered a unanimous report, signed by King and Howard, Democrats, and Chapman, Whig-Johnson, Democrat, and Goodrich, Whig, being

The report, we regard, as a complete refutation of the base charges against Mr. Corwin. We transfer all that portion of it which relates to his connection with the claim:

"In relation to the second branch of the in puiry, the connection of the Hon. Thomas Cor vin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, with the said Gardiner claim, the following facts appear from the testimony upon the points

directed by the resolution to be investigated : In May, 1849, the Hon. Thomas Corwin then a member of the United States Senate, was employed as counsel in the Gardiner claim by Hon. Waddy Thompson, the original counsel of Gardiner, upon an agreement that Mr Corwin should have for his fee five per cent on whatever sum should be awarded to Gardi der by the Commissioners. In February, 1850. Thomas Corwin, in company with Robert G. Corwin, purchased one-fourth part of the claim of Gardiner, and this fourth part of said claim was assigned on the 13th of that month to W W. Corcoran, Esq., who loaned money to the Messrs. Corwin to purchase it, and claim for Messrs. Thamas and Robert G. Corwin, in equal shares, as collateral security for the payment of the loan. The Messrs. Corwin paid \$22,000, and relinquished their fees on the fourth part of the claim purchased by them. and paid a part of Edward Curtis's fees-what es not appear—as the cons

"The Hon. Thomas Corwin resigned his seat in the Senate, and accepted the appoint ment of Secretary of the Treasury, in the month ous to his going into the Cabinet of Presiden Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury, a sale of his fee interest in, and also of his half of the one-fourth part of the Gardiner claim, was ne gotiated through the intervention of Gov. John Young, of New York, to George Law, Esq., of New York. From this time the said Thomas Corwin refused to act as counsel, or consult with the other counsel who had been associated with him in relation to the same, and took to further part in the prosecution of the said Gardiner claim. The assignment of his fee interest and his interest in the one-fourth part of the Gardiner claim, and all his interest in all other claims before the Board of Commissioners. (thirty-seven in number.) was executed by Thomas Corwin to Jacob Little, of New York. n November. 1850, and the money for the purchase was then paid by George Law, to whom the assignment to Jacob Little was at that time transferred

"The money for the sale, \$80,357, was re ceived by Thomas Corwin, and on the 23d of November was deposited by him to his credit with Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs. No testi-mony has been adduced before the committee proving, or tending to prove, that the Hon. Thomas Corwin had any knowledge that the claim of said Gardiner was fraudulent, or that false testimony or forged papers had been or were to be procured to sustain the same.

NO TESTIMONY HAS BEEN ADDUCED BEFORE THIS COMMITTEE PROVING, OR TENDING TO PROVE, THAT THE SAID THOMAS CORWIN HAD GARDINER WAS FRAUDULENT, OR THAT PALSE TESTIMONY OR FORGED PAPERS HAD BEEN OR

It is also shown that the sum of eighty thousand dollars was paid him, not for his interest in this claim alone, but for his interest in thirty-seven other claims, before the Board; that this sale was made before his entrance into the Cabinet; and that after his entrance, he had nothing to do with it, refusing to act as counsel or to consult with the other counsel who had been associated in the case.

We notice in the Union a desperate attempt, n the face of this report, to implicate Mr. Corwin in the alleged fraud of Gardiner, although it knows very well that had there been any evidence on this point, the Committee, of which a majority were Democrats, would have found it out. The Committee says, on the contrary, that "no testimony has been adduced before the Committee, proving, or tending to prove, that the Hon. Thomas Corwin had any knowledge that the claim of said Gardiner was fraudulent, or that false testimony or forged papers had been or were to be presented to sus

It is true that the Board of Commissioners at first looked upon the claim with suspicion but such evidence was produced as satisfied all the members of it that it was valid. Besides, had not this evidence been strong, it is not to be supposed that the New York speculators, always wide awake to their own interests, would have paid so much for Mr. Corwin's nterest, before the decision of the Board.

The New York Evening Post wonders how the fraudulent nature of the claim could be unknown by Mr. Corwin, when the Committee came so promptly to the conclusion that it was a fraud! Mr. Corwin was engaged as counsel more than two years ago. Much has transpired during the two years in relation to the claim of which he then knew nothing, but of which the Committee had the benefit in their investigation. As the Committee state distinetly, that no evidence was produced before them tending to prove that Mr. Corwin knew he does not render : that he has taken, and means that there was fraud, we cannot but think that to take, nothing from the Government for what the Post is guilty of great injustice to Mr. Corlabors he may have to perform during the recess win, in calling in question his integrity, upon

As for the Union, it is a mere partisan, and therefore holds private character as nothing compared with some petty party advantage.

A fair-minded man, not embittered by the mittee was not under instruction to investigate spirit of partisanship, would have received such its merits or demerits. The House of Repreclaim, and desired simply to ascertain Mr Corwin's connection with it, as the following resolution, under which the Committee was constituted, will show:

"Whereas a strong suspicion rests upon the ublic mind that fraudulent claims have been allowed by the late Mexican claim commis sion, with one of which it is suspected that Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, has been improperly connected: therefore, "Resolved. That a committee, consisting

five members of this House, be appointed by the Speaker, to investigate all the facts touc ing the connection of the said Thomas Corwin, e present Secretary of the Treasury, with the said Gardiner claim; what fee, if any, he was to receive for his services as agent or couns for said Gardiner : what interest, if any, other than his fee interest, he purchased and held either directly or indirectly in said claim, and the amount paid or stipulated to be paid therefor, and conditions of such purchase; at wha time he ceased to act as the counsel or agent of said Gardiner; to whom and for what consideration he disposed of his fee interest; to whom and for what consideration he disposed of his one-fourth interest in said claim The Committee, however, undertook to look

into the nature of the claim itself. This was going beyond their instructions, and was clearly unjust to Gardiner. He is already in th hands of the law, subject to five different prosecutions, and his claim is to undergo a thorough judicial investigation. Under such circumstans, we submit that no ex parte examination or opinion should be suffered to prejudice his case We know nothing of the man, or his charac ter: but, suppose his claim to be a vile fraud. is in the hands of the law, and is entitled to a fair trial, without prejudice or partiality.

With the political position of Mr. Corwin we have no sympathy-we believe he is in a place where the best impulses of his nature are constantly curbed-but we esteem him as a man, and rejoice that the miserable charges against him are refuted.

For the National Era

ASTREA

- "Jove means to settle Astrea in her scat again,
And let down from his golden chain
An age of better metal."

Ben Johnson, 1615.

Oh poet rare and old Thy words are prophecies Forward the Age of Gold, The new Saturnian lies

And hope are not in vain Rise, brothers! and prepare The way for Saturn's reign Perish shall all which takes

The universal prayer

Perish shall all which make A spaniel of the man Free from its bonds the mind

The body from the rod.

Broken all chains that bind

The image of our God.

Just men no longer pine Behind their prison bars Through the rent dungeon shine The free sun and the stars.

Earth own, at last, untrod By sect, or caste, or clan The Fatherhood of God, The Brotherhood of Man

Friend fail, craft perish, forth The money-changers driven And God's will done on earth

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN .- A correspondent a

Washington, Pa., writes: "Uncle Tom's Cabin is now denounced b ime-serving preachers, as a meretricious work

Will you not come out in defence of it, and roll back the tide of vituperation?" We should as soon think of coming out in lefence of Shakspeare. The people everywhere have stamped it, good and great. Of the first edition, large type and beautifully embellished thirty thousand copies, it is stated, have been sold in England : of the shilling, railway edition ninety-five thousand; of the illustrated penny editions, thirteen of which have been issuedof the theatres of that city, viz: the "Royal Victoria " and the "Great National Standard

In this country, its circulation, we know, is unparalleled. By a note from the publishers we learn that a translation into German, by one of the best German scholars of the country, is Cuba is a despotism; and whenever the People press. They hope to get it out at 50 cents a reading German in the United States. They also say that they are preparing a superb edition for Christmas and New Year's, to contain 100 engravings, in the highest style of art,

from original designs by Billings. A work which has set all the world to talking about, which is circulated by hundreds of thousands, which is passing into other languages. which is set to music, and which is dramatized, and the demand for which is increasing every hour, needs no defence against any assailant.

PORTRAITS OF JOHN P. HALE. We have been favored with four different

portraits of this eminent man-a fair indica on of his popularity and good looks. The first is a steel engraving by Pelton from a daguerreotype, and published by W. H. Cush-ing 196 Hanover street. It is a fair likeness, but altogether too dark and swarthy a countenance. The second is also a steel engraving, very nicely executed by J. C. Buttre, of New York, from a daguerreotype by J. Gurney, and published by Carter & Conant, 4 Cornhill Court, Boston. This is also a fair likeness, but alte gether too soft and refined in expression for one of the plain, blunt, bonhommie appearance of Mr. H. The third is a lithograph by Hutch inson, Upham, & Co., from a drawing by A Hoffman, and published by John P. Jewett & Co. This, though fairly executed, is, in our opinion, the poorest likeness of the lot, sufficing as well for almost anybody of solid proportions, as Mr. Hale. The fourth is also a litho-graph by Tappan & Bradford, from a daguer-reotype by Masury & Silsbee, and published by the Commonwealth office. Though emanating from this establishment, we are neverthe bound to say that the last is decidedly the best likeness of the four, and fully as well executed as either of them. In corroboration of ou opinion, Rev. Mr. Buckingham, of Dover, wl twenty years has been the pastor of Mr Hale, unqualifiedly asserts that no better likeness of his distinguished parishioner can be produced. This likeness can be had in any number at our counting-room.

We have seen but two-the one issued from the Commonwealth office, the other by Jewett & Co. Both are strong liknesses, but both must have been taken just after Mr. Hale had received the news of his nomination

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD OF New York a paper not in fellowship with the Free Democratic party, says of the nomination of Mr Tompkins for Governor: The nomination of Mr. Tompkins will

doubtless be a very popular one, and command the full vote of his party. It is probable, more-over, that it will attract to their standard many of the Democrats who hang loosely upon their old party connections, as his name alone is one which will insure enthusiasm. He is a son of the late Daniel D. Tompkins, the most popular Governor the State ever had, one of the most distinguished men she has produced, and Vice President of the United States under the ad-

CUBA AND REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

It is difficult to form a correct opinion of the tate of things in Caba, from the accounts published in the newspapers. These accounts generally are one-sided, and seem to be exaggerated. That an organization exists in this country, intended to aid revolutionary movements in that island, is notorious. Its policy, of course, is to foster such movements, to magnify them, to excite the public mind both here and in Cuba, and to exhibit the conduct of the authorities there in the worst light. And it may be fairly presumed that its secret agents are disposed, in the furtherance of its schemes, to take advantage of the facilities of commercial and social intercourse between Havana and the principal seaports in our country.

Nearly all the arrivals lately have brought news of discontent, insurrections, revolutionary attempts, on one side, and the most arbitrary and severe measures of repression on the other.

Lately there have been demonstrations of nostility towards certain American vessels, and the sympathizing press among us, without inquiring whether such vessels had not given provocation to the Spanish authorities, has deounced such hostility in the fiercest terms, calling upon our Government for retaliation. The ship Cornelia," says the New York Triune, " was arrested and searched in the harbor of Havana, on the charge of having a passenger on board, without a passport. The nan was sought for, and not found; but in his stead another, who was provided with a passport, was seized, dragged from the protection the American flag, and cast into prison. More than this, the letter-bag of the ship was broken open and ransacked, and those letters from it. As matters now stand, this is intoler-

which the police suspected of evil, were taken able. A more decided outrage could not be committed upon our flag; and we wait impatiently for further explanations from the other

Is it not probable that the provocation was great? Might not this vessel have carried some agents or missiles to the revolutionists of Cuba, from the revolutionary organization in this country? The Spanish authorities have no right to violate our flag; but that flag ought not to be abused for the purposes of propagandism. We do not say it was in this case; but before suffering ourselves to be carried away by passion, let us wait till we hear both sides. Another alleged outrage is, the exclusion of the Crescent City, Captain Porter, from Havana. The statement, as transmitted by telegraph from New Orleans, is as follows:

" New Orleans, October 7 .- Capt. Porter, of the steamer Crescent City, the arrival of which here was telegraphed to you yesterday, has made a statement of the proceedings at Havana, in regard to the refusal of the Captain General of Cuba to permit his vessel to enter the harbor, or land either passengers or mail. He says, that as the Crescent City approached Ha-vana, she was met by the boarding officers at the mouth of the harbor, who motioned that she should not enter, which Capt. Porter disregarded, and proceeded to the anchorage. The boarding officers then came on board the steamer, and finding the name of Mr. Smith, the Purser, on the ship's articles, handed Captain Porter an order from the Captain General that he should leave the port immediately.

"This order Capt. Porter refused to obey before landing his passengers and the mails, and sent a protest to the Captain General, but he refused to receive any communication except through the United States Consul. This gentleman, however, was absent, and in the me time the order to leave the port was repeated. Porter said, 'Then you refuse to receive either the mails or the passengers?' The boarding officer replied, 'No communication of any kind can be allowed!

"The steamer then put to sea at 7 o'clock in the evening. "Capt. Porter's protest is an able and man

Another statement is, that the order was not to enter the harbor, while Mr. Smith, the Pur-

ser, was on board. Doubtless this was a high-handed measure our Government ought to ascertain the reasons. and do justice to all concerned. Suppose it should appear that the Government of Cuba is on the brink of a precipice, and it needed but twenty-five thousand, weekly. And in the Lon- the entrance of the Crescent City to overturn don Morning Advertiser of Sept. 29th, Uncle it, is its exclusion, in view of such a state of Tom's Cabin is announced to be played in two things, a crime? Would our Government, in similar circumstances, have been half so lenient? Every established Government is authorized, by the law of self-preservation, to take necessary measures to save itself from ruin. We are not an admirer of Spanish institu-

tions or Spanish justice. The Government of

now nearly completed, and will soon be put to shall so decide and undertake, intelligently and honestly, to put it down, they shall have copy, so as to place it in the hands of every our God-speed. But, let the People act for themselves-it is not for us to go prowling about the world, disturbing the peace of nations, and stirring up rebellion and violence. The organization in this country, formed with a view to revolutionize Cuba and secure its annexation to the United States, ought to be denounced by every good citizen. According to credible accounts, it is more formidable than the people generally seem to believe. "We have reason to believe," says the New York Tribune, "that the organization which contemplates the liberation of Cuba, by means chiefly of military aid from this country, is in a much more forward state than is generally supposed. Enlistments have taken place in most, if not all, of the large towns, from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis, in the West, and to Charleston and New Orleans, in the South. Moving with secreey, and guarding the features of the scheme as far as possible from publicity, this conspiracy promises itself to avoid the errors and failure of its predecessors. With all needful funds it is supplied from Cuba itself, and from the contributions of sympathizers here. At the same time, the leaders mean to hazard nothing by hasty and immature action, unless unexpected circumstances should expedite the crisis.33

A telegraphic despatch also states that man named McEwen has been arrested, and he could not consistently support the Whig held to bail in the sum of \$10,000, by Judge McLean, on the charge of being concerned in getting up an expedition against Cuba, in Cin-

In view of these things, while we contend for the respect due our flag, and repel assaults upon our citizens engaged in lawful trade and intercourse, we should expend a little of our indignation upon those of our own countrymen who are plotting against the possessions of a shut our eyes to the consequences, should these ty to its truth be remembered in my epitaph plottings succeed? Do we not know the object is, to annex Cuba, extend the area, and perpetuate the domination of Slavery? The foreigners most active in the matter seek protection for Slavery under the stars and stripes-they regard the American Union as a bulwark against European notions of Emancipation. They may succeed, so far as to force the next Administration to decide whether it shall embroil itself with a friendly Power, and defy the moral sentiment of mankind, by aiding the and heroes, that seemed, as it were, the very Creoles of Cuba at once to shake off the yoke of demigods of history, and then to find them all Spanish tyranny, and to reimpose on the suffering blacks the yoke of chattel Slavery. For, depend upon it, the Spanish Government will sius of Halicarnassus as his authorities, and never yield that Island to this country by force, given a good account of those spirit-stirring until it has compelled this Government not scenes of olden Rome. His style is neat and only to prostrate its power, but to conquer the clear, and the external appearance of the book

hordes of slaves whom it will emancipate and

In such a crisis, let the voters of this country decide whether Scott, Hale, or Pierce, is the man for the hour-the man to avert dishonor and peril, and maintain the peace, the fair fame, and the great interests, of the country,

LITERARY NOTICES

THE COQUETTE. A Novel. By the author of Miserrimus. Phitadelphia : T. B. Peterson. For sale by Shillington & Co., 4; street and Pa. avenue, Washington, D. C.

This is an American republication, in one volume, of three English volumes. The English papers speak in high terms of its merits The Examiner says the design of the work is new, the execution excellent; and the Athenæum, good authority, says it is a fashionable novel, and of the very highest grade. KNICKERBOCKER, October, 1582. New York Sam

uel Hueston. For sale by W. Adam, Pa avenue. Washington, D. C. There is no falling off in the entertainment

of "Old Knick."

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW. October, 1852. N York : Champion Bissell. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pa. avenue. Washington, D. C. There is more good reading in this numbe

than is usual. Some of its literary articles are very agreeable. It discusses the Pittsburgh Convention and Free Democratic Party at some length, claiming for the Whigs all the good it contains. It holds that all the leaders are from the Democracy, and therefore dishonest : while the mass of the Party is from the Whigs, and therefore honest. The modesty and common sense of the assumption are on a

editor. New York : Carlton & Philips. For sale by A. Gray, 7th street, Washington, D. C. This number opens with an article on the

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW. Dr. McClintock

Mosaic account of the Creation, designed to prove that that record is a literal account of the origin of the present order of things, the theories of the geologists to the contrary notwithstanding. The article on Hannah More by Mrs. Knight, is a good one. Several other articles show considerable critical acumen-

UNIVERSALIST QUARTERLY, October, 1852. Boston A. Tompkins, publisher.

The leading paper is an interesting article on Progress, as exhibited in the Government of ancient Rome. In a review of Dr. Barnes on Endless Punishment and in other articles the peculiar doctrines of Universalism are urged with much ingenuity.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY. October, 1852. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washing One hundred thousand copies of this monthly

dred dollars are paid to American editors, au thors, and artists, for labor bestowed upon the preparation of a single number. A JOURNAL OF SUMMER TIME IN THE COUNTRY By the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott. New York

are now printed, and more than fifteen hun-

D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pa avenue, Washington, D.C. This forms a volume in Appleton's Popular Library, and a very pleasant, scholarly book it is, full of quiet, gentle, and graceful thoughts

EVENINGS AT DONALDSON MANOR. By Maria J. Mc Intosh. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fo. sale as above. Mrs. McIntosh is one of our best female au thors, and her "Evenings at Donaldson Manor"

is second in interest only to her "Charms and Counter-Charms." This volume is a new and revised edition of the former work, which, by the way, has been reprinted in England, with highly flattering introduction.

LIFE OF FRANKLIN PIERCE. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Boston: Ticknor, Reed, & Fields. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.

A small volume of 144 pages, designed chiefly, we presume, for the canvass. Mr Hawthorne is a personal friend of General Pierce, and his book is a continued eulogium We are sorry that, in the attempt to vindicate his friend, he seems fully to have adopted his views in relation to Slavery.

UP-COUNTRY LETTERS. New York: Appleton & Co

This is a series of letters supposed to have been written from the country, by a gentlemanly recluse, to his friend, Professor B, of the National University. The style is racy and agreeable, reminding one occasionally of the old English Essayists. The descriptions of Pundison House, its inmates, human and quadruped, with their several humors, habits, and idiosyncrasies, are exceedingly pleasant summer reading. Frank Bryar's Journal of his Voyage to Europe presents several fine sea pictures; and there are passages of serene but melancholy beauty, where the invalid writer, as the sunset shadows lengthen and deepen about him, looks upward for the sweet conso lation of the stars. If, as Charles Lamb tells us, egotism is a sick man's privilege, it certainly presents itself in a very inoffensive and good natured way in the case of Zachariah Pundi son and his Up-Country Letters. J. G. W.

PERSONAL MEMOURS. By J. T. Buckingham. Bot ton : Ticknor, Reed, & Fields. 2 vols

The veteran editor of New England-the most popular and gifted printer since the day of Franklin, whom he in many respects resem bles, and in none more so than in the clear terse style of his composition-has here fur nished us with a choice bit of auto-biography Born in obscurity, his childhood and boyhood embittered by poverty and privation, his genius, energy, and perseverance, enabled him to over come all obstacles, and to take the place which he now occupies among the men whom his native State especially delights to honor. The record of his early life is worthy of a place

with Franklin's charming auto-biography. During the Presidential canvass of 1848, the author retired from the editorial chair of his paper, the Boston Courier, on the ground that nominee. He has since been an active and efficient advocate of Freedom in the Massachusetts Senate, to which body he has been twice elected by a union of Free-Soilers and Democrats. His able report on the Fugitive Slave Law is liberally quoted from in the second volume of his Memoirs, in view of which he says I wish the sentiments here expressed may be known wherever my humble name is repeated There is not a word that I wish obliterated State whose rights we are bound solemnly to The consciousness of its truth I shall enjoy regard, by the faith of Treaties. And shall we while consciousness remains; and let my fidely

> STORIES OF ANCIENT ROME. By F. W. Ricord With illustrations. New York : M. W. Dodd.

Stories of Old Rome! How our eyes would have glistened and our heart beat, in our youthful days, to have laid hold of such a book Romulus, Remus, Numa Pompilius, and the Tarquins, and Tullius, and the Horatii and Curatii, and that stern old Brutus, those kings too in the sober pages of Livy. It was marvellous. Mr. Ricord has taken Livy and Dyoni-